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PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCK AND SHARES IN EGYPT AND ABROAD.

Dividends Collected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA					
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.					
Direction of wind	...	...	...	N.W.	
Force of Anemometer	...	...	...	15	
State of Sea	...	...	...	Calm	
Barometer corrected.	...	...	...	75.8	
Evaporation	...	...	...	3	
State of Clouds	...	...	...	1 clouded	
During	{	Max. Temp. in the shade	...	30	
24 hours		Min. do.	...	24	
ending 8 a.m.		Humidity of the air	...	77	
		Heat of the sun	...	60	
		Moon rises	7.38 a.m.		
		sets	8.21 p.m.		
REMARKS.					
There is no change in the weather conditions. The morning opens fine and clear, with a light N.W. breeze and a rising barometer.					

OTHER STATIONS.					
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.					
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.					
Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said.....	31	25	Meroue.....	41	25
Suez.....	38	23	Atbara.....	33	23
Helwan.....	35	21	Suakin.....	38	32
Ghiseh.....	36	20	Khartoum.....	39	21
Assiout.....	37	20	Wad Medani.....	—	—
Assuan.....	39	30	Duam.....	—	—
Wady Halfa.....	39	23			

FOREIGN STATIONS.				
Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste.....	769.5	Calm	16	Calm
Malta.....	769.6	Strong	28	Rather rough
Brindisi.....	768.1	Light	30	Rather rough
Athens.....	766.7	Almost calm	33	Very slight
Limasol.....	—	—	—	—

PHASES OF THE MOON.			THE SUN.	
			Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
August 4 Full Moon	3.0 p.m.	6.15	6.47	
" 12 Last Quarter	4.49 a.m.	5.19	6.41	
" 20 New Moon	3.28 a.m.	5.24	6.31	
" 27 First Quarter	2.43 a.m.	5.21	6.35	

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette
The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1890.
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1906.

COMPANY LAW AMENDMENT.
We have in our former articles on the important report of the Committee on Company Law Amendment treated of those portions relating to—(a) The growing practice of

issuing companies without a prospectus; (b) The registration outside the United Kingdom of companies carrying on business in England and appealing to English investors. We now come to the consideration of the third question put to the committee, viz., the extension of the provisions of the Companies' Act of 1900 with regard to the registration of mortgages and charges so as to include all mortgages and charges, as well as those created before as since January 1st, 1901. The answer the Committee make regarding this question is practically to recommend its adoption. The object of the question was to further protect unsecured creditors in the ordinary transactions with limited companies. So far the legislature has been content with insisting upon, (1) registration of prospectus; (2) details of the formation; (3) the registration of some but not all forms of "charge," and (4) the insistence upon the word "Limited" as a warning to creditors. In consequence, however, of new kinds of charges (notably what are called "floating charges"), the creditor can not, as the matter now stands, ascertain with any certainty what are the uncharged assets of his debtor, and this has led to limited companies being often at a disadvantage as regards mercantile credit with the private trader. This is no doubt a patent cause of the falling-off in the formation of such companies, private firms having realized that they would lose rather than gain in credit by such a change.

The recommendations of the Committee are thorough-going like all their other suggestions, and full of business-like common-sense. They propose that the Act of 1900 should be amended so that the register, accessible to members and creditors alike of every company, should give information of the total unsatisfied debt secured by mortgages or charges which would have required registration had they been created since 1st January, 1901; and that in future all mortgages and charges on landed property and book debts (exclusive of those represented by negotiable instruments) shall be subject to the same registration as those already included in the Act of 1900 (section 14). The committee point out the great popularity of floating charges as security for loans, the advantages of which extend not only to the borrower but also to the lenders and the business world generally, and they do not recommend its abolition, particularly having regard to stringent provisions as to registration. Nor do they recommend that unsecured creditors should be given priority over floating charges. The majority, however, recommend that any floating charge given within three months before the commencement of winding-up shall be invalid, except to the extent of cash actually advanced and 5% per annum interest upon same, unless the solvency of the company at the time the charge was created is capable of proof. Among amendments proposed to section 14 of the Act of 1900 the Committee suggest that in the case of a mortgage or charge created abroad, it should be sufficient to register the same by filing particulars within 21 days after their arrival in the United Kingdom, whereas in other cases the production of the document should be required. This will interest Egyptian companies.

We ought to mention that on the chairman of this committee being appointed Lord Chancellor in December, 1905, the chairmanship fell into the able hands of Mr. Warrington, K.C., to whom, as to all concerned in this report, the thanks of the public are due. There are many other very important suggestions, and for the benefit of those who have not the Blue Book at hand we will point out some of them in a subsequent article. The recommendations we have already drawn attention to are enough in themselves to put the whole law on a much better footing, and to lead to a great increase of enterprise in this direction. It is hardly too much to say that since the recent Acts were passed self-respecting men have mostly fought shy of company-forming altogether, and some change in the direction suggested by this report is urgently called for. Traders would cordially welcome the changes suggested by which they will be able to ascertain with little trouble the credit standing of their clients.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Syrians Drowned.

Of 100 Syrian passengers in the Sirio only 11 were saved in the recent wreck.

Hashish Seizure.

The Coast Guards confiscated 498 kilos of hashish on the 18th inst., at Mex, near Dekheleh.

Supreme Consular Court.

The next sittings in Egypt of the Supreme Consular Court are not expected to begin before November.

Hospital for Mellawi.

A number of notables of Mellawi have combined for the purpose of erecting a hospital in their town.

Sultan's Accession Day.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired at Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said on the Sultan's Accession Day.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p.m. to day.

Clot Bey-street Murder.

The Barbours implicated in the Clot Bey-street murder made a full avowal on Saturday before the examining magistrate.

Slaves Liberated.

Thirteen slaves, of whom one was a Circassian woman, nine were Sudanese women, and three Sudanese men, were released during July.

Train Fatality.

At Saida Zynab station, Cairo, yesterday morning, an old man of local nationality was crushed to death under the wheels of a train.

Concert Postponed.

The concert announced to take place to-morrow evening in the hall of the Urbanora Cinematograph has been postponed to Tuesday, 28th inst.

Tram Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a native was run over by a tram in Attarin street, Alexandria. He sustained concussion of the brain and other serious injuries.

A. S. C.

Owing to the lamented death of H.H. Prince Mohamed Ibrahim, and as a mark of respect to his memory, the Gymkhana arranged for the 1st September will not take place.

Training School for Women Nurses.

An entrance examination for vacancies in the "Training School for Women Nurses and Midwives" at Kasr-el-Aini Hospital will be held on Saturday, 6th October.

"Al Fresco" Dance.

On Tuesday next, 28th inst., there will be an "al fresco" dance at Kasr-el-Nil Barracks, on the sergeants' tennis court, commencing at 9.30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Suicide in Cairo.

A Greek named Dimitri Ekonomo, residing in Cairo, committed suicide on Monday by taking a draught of phenic acid. He was suffering from an incurable malady.

Sugar in Upper Egypt.

The Kom Ombo Company intend reserving a thousand feddans for sugar cultivation next year. The company also intend building a sugar factory at Deran, in the Assouan Moudiriah.

The Turquoise Islands.

It is announced that the Khassa has recently obtained from the Government a concession for 20 years of the three turquoise islands in the Red Sea, the first concession for five years having expired.

Alexandria Harbour.

Immediately dredging and other operations commence in the southern entrance to the Arsenal Basin (Alexandria) all traffic is to be discontinued through that entrance. This applies to every description of boat or vessel.

Government Appointments.

Badrakhan Ali Effendi has been appointed mamour of Dessouk, Gharbiyah Markaz, at a salary of L.E. 12 1/2. Ahmad Alwar Effendi has been appointed engineer mohafza at a salary of L.E. 12. These appointments date from August 21.

San Stefano Casino.

To-morrow afternoon a concert will be given by the Bracale orchestra, assisted by the vocal artists. On Friday there will be the usual concert, and on Saturday a ball. In consequence of the ball, the weekly small dance will not take place.

The Hammamli Crime.

The Armenian who was shot on the 16th inst. by a Greek in the Hammamli quarter of Alexandria, owing to a squabble over a demi-mondaine, was not killed, as stated by a local newspaper. He is still in hospital, and will, it is expected, recover from his wounds.

Reunion des Familles.

The Réunion des Familles Society will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its foundation by a grand fête at the Mex Casino on Saturday, September 1. A ball will be held in two ballrooms, and among other attractions will be a variety troupe, who will give a "spectacle pour familles."

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Advt.]

"NO FRIEND OF THE EGYPTIANS."

MUSTAPHA KAMEL'S REAL ROLE.

"TEMPS" REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

PARIS, Wednesday, August 22.

The "Temps," in a remarkable article, shows that Mustapha Pasha Kamel is no friend to the Egyptians, and is working with Baron von Oppenheim in the interests of Turkey, which wishes to make Egypt a Turkish vilayet. The sooner the Egyptians realize the nature of their supposed friend, says the journal, the better for them. Englishmen are already aware of Mustapha Kamel's antecedents and intentions. The "Temps" says that his campaign will only produce an evolution in British policy towards a protectorate or annexation.

DEATH OF INGLOTT BEY.

We regret to announce the death of Antonio F. Ingloft Bey, who was one of the oldest members of the British colony at Alexandria. He was born in Malta in 1831, and was the son of the late Vincent Ingloft, chief clerk and cashier of the Commissariat of the British Army in Malta, and of Armenia, the daughter of a Neapolitan merchant. He came to Alexandria in 1855, and was appointed chief clerk to the Egyptian Railway Administration, where he remained for some years, afterwards becoming a coal merchant. He rendered great services to the British Army during the "Events," and for these services was made a Bey and was also presented with a magnificent chronometer by Queen Victoria. He retired from business fifteen years ago and had been in good health until quite lately, when he caught cold in the lungs owing to drinking iced lemonade while perspiring. Complications set in and he died yesterday evening at 8 o'clock. He had been a widower since 1872. He leaves three sons and a daughter. His brother is Mr. Saverio Ingloft, chief shipping clerk, cashier, and Pro-Consul at H.B.M.'s Consulate at Alexandria. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-day, from his residence, 24, First Khedive street, at 4.30 p.m.

THE LATE PRINCE MOHAMED IBRAHIM.

A pleasing anecdote of the good nature of the late Prince Mohamed Ibrahim is told by a contemporary. His Highness was staying at Geneva, and while out one day he was flicked in the face by a cab-driver, who had meant the whip for some boys who had got on to the back of the carriage. The cabman was much distressed at his mistake, but the Prince good-naturedly would have none of his apologies but stood him a drink.

It was at Geneva also where last winter the Prince had that nasty fall from his horse that nearly cost him his left leg, and his recovery was thanks entirely to the skill of the practitioner who attended him.

August has, it seems, been fatal to the Prince's house. In that month his grandfather died in a railway accident; his father died in August, and so did the Princess, his first wife, in 1900.

The Prince had just acquired a fine residence in the Avenue Kleber, Paris, where he intended spending the winter.

The Princess Salibab, the widow of the Prince, will probably not leave Paris as she expects to be confined shortly.

The Prince was a Miralai in the Egyptian Army. It is not yet known when his mortal remains will be brought to Alexandria.

THE LATE MOHAMED PASHA CHERIF.

The transport of the mortal remains of Mohamed Pasha Cherif from the quay to the Mixed Tribunals took place at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A number of fakirs and dervishes marched at the head of the procession, which was of a very imposing character. At the Mixed Courts the procession was joined by Prince Omar Pasha Toussoun and a number of others. The Khedive was represented by Zulfikar Bey. The cortege proceeded by Cherif Pasha-street to Moharrem Bey station, where the coffin was placed in a special train which left for Cairo at 6 p.m.

EGYPT'S POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

We call the following tribute to Saba Pasha from the Melbourne "Age" of the 18th ult.:—Egypt, one of the few steady, consistent and friendly allies of Australia at the International Postal Convention at Rome, has entered into an arrangement with the Commonwealth by which the postage between her territory and Australia is reduced to 1d. per 1/2 ounce, and vice-versa to 2d. When making the announcement yesterday Mr. Chapman, Postmaster-General, remarked that the Egyptian Postal Administration is one of the most progressive in the world, and its representative at the congress, Saba Pasha, one of the cleverest and most accomplished men he ever met. "Egypt, Australia and America stood together in the battle for the universal penny postage system in the congress, and in this end we shall win," said Mr. Chapman. "Some people sneered at our vote as only a demonstration, but they appeared disposed to regard it more seriously when I reminded them that it was the voice of 300,000,000 people."

YEMEN REBELLION.

REINFORCEMENTS AT PORT SAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Tuesday.

For the last few days three Turkish transports have been lying in Port Said harbour with troops en route for Hodeidah to join Feizi Pasha in his attempt to quell the rebellion in the Yemen.

The men, judging from what one can see from the shore—for no one is allowed on board the ship being in quarantine,—seem a lusty, hardy lot of fellows. Penned up on board almost like animals in a cage, allowed neither to go ashore nor receive anything therefrom, they sit for hours gazing from their floating prison at what is going on ashore. It is hard to think that probably of the present 2,000 going to Southern Arabia few will return as the many thousands of the troops poured in last year have succumbed to scurvy, typhoid, and the other scourges of a campaign conducted under the most adverse conditions.

As the rebels are once more in possession of Sanaa, with their position greatly strengthened by their previous victories and the joining of the warring tribes as well as actual deserters from the invaders, it looks as though the struggle would drag on as long as it is hoped to maintain the country as a Turkish province.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF TURKISH TRANSPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Tuesday.

The Turkish troopship Bars, which was towed to Suez yesterday by the B. I. steamer Warara, is still lying at anchor in the Suez rads. Contrary to her commander's statement, it was discovered that she had on board 535 troops, of whom 70 are sick and wounded.

It is stated that her hospital on board is in a horrible condition, on account of the filth. The medical officer, on examining it, almost fainted from the smell. Among the sick, it was found that two of the unfortunate soldiers were already dead, which fact was not declared on arrival as the hospital had apparently not been visited for many hours.

I understand that the steamer will be towed through the Canal shortly, owing to the danger of having such a crowded vessel at Suez.

QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

A telegram from Pera states that the measures taken in Turkish ports against arrivals from Jeddah have been replaced by a medical inspection.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

The following information respecting the progress of the Hedjaz railway from Damascus to Medina and Mecca is derived from a trustworthy source. This time last year 514 kilometres of railway had been constructed, carrying it as far as Maan. Since then the progress of the line has been somewhat retarded by the simultaneous construction of the connecting line from the coast at Haifa. The main line, has, however, been continued to the station of Tebuk, making up to the present 692 kilometres. The earth-works have been advanced some 30 kilometres further, but it is estimated that it will take three years more before the line can be completed as far as Medina. Meanwhile, the line from Haifa inland, of which only 104 kilometres were constructed this time last year, was completed up to Dara for the Sultan's name day. Indeed, some trains have already begun to run on this section. Furthermore, a large railway station is being built at Haifa and is now almost finished.

PILGRIMS' TRIALS.

Quite a stir took place on board the French S.S. Floria on its arrival on the 12th inst. at Algiers. It was conveying home from the Hedjaz a party of three hundred pilgrims who had been sent on from Alexandria at the expense of the Egyptian Government. It appears that seventy, who were Algerians, had without the permission of the French Governor General embarked at Moroccan and Tripolitan ports, and no sooner had the Floria put into harbour than she was boarded by an official of the Prefecture who took them into custody. They are to be severely punished for this neglect of the Haj regulations.

CAIRO MUSEUM CATALOGUE.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, who will possibly be the next President of the United States, recently visited Egypt, and is sending impressions of his visit to the American Press. In his remarks on the Cairo Museum he says:—

"I am constrained to offer one criticism of the museum in passing. It is under the control of a French society, and the only catalogue obtainable is printed in French. While most of the exhibits bear a brief description in both French and English, some are labelled in French only, and a few not at all. As there are no guides to show a visitor through the numerous rooms and point out the principal objects of interest, those who are unable to read French are at a great disadvantage. Considering the number of English and American tourists, it seems strange that more attention should not be paid to their accommodation."

SINAI MINING CONCESSION CASE.

RESULT OF APPEAL.

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justice Moulton and Farwell, last week, the case of Diamant v. Bawick Morsing and Co. was heard, on the application of the defendants for judgment or new trial on appeal from verdict and judgment at trial before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury.

The action was brought by Mr. Hermann Diamant to recover from the defendants damages in respect of the defendants' alleged breach of a contract relating to a mining concession in Egypt, made between the parties on 25th January, 1900. The plaintiff, a German, came to Cairo in 1890 and practised as a physician. While there he became aware of the possibility of working the turquoise mines in the Sinai Peninsula, and in 1899 he was in a position to promote a concession for working the mines, and was approached by Dr. Goldstone, an agent of the defendants, with a view to the concession being obtained by the defendants. The concession was ultimately obtained for the defendants, and an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants by which it was agreed that, in consideration of the plaintiff having materially assisted the defendants to procure the concession, the defendants would give him 15 per cent. and all the profits of whatever nature that might accrue from the working of the mines, after deducting all working and management expenses and moneys and interest that under the concession should be paid to the Egyptian Government. It was further provided that in the event of the defendants capitalising the mines the plaintiff should receive a like percentage of the capital stock, less the amount necessary for the working capital, the percentage being payable one-third in cash and two-thirds in stock. In 1900 a syndicate was formed called the Egyptian Development Syndicate, Ltd., and the main question between the parties was whether by the formation of the syndicate the mines had been capitalised within the meaning of the contract. The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff for £725 damages, hence the present appeal. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., and Mr. Atkins appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Duke, K.C., Mr. Lushington and Mr. R. Sutton for the respondent.

At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel Master of the Rolls in giving judgment said that the case had given him a great deal of difficulty, and he felt that at all events the case would have to go down for a new trial, as the decision of the jury could not be allowed to stand. The difficulty he felt was in being able to make up his mind whether or not there was an issue of fact to be determined and whether there was any evidence fit for the consideration of the jury; or further whether they ought not to take the matter into their own hands and decide the case on a point of law. He came to the conclusion that the Court was in the position of dealing with the matter as question of law arising under the agreement between the parties. The question of law was whether the formation of the company was worth working these mines, was such a company as could be said to have been capitalised within the meaning of the agreement, so as to admit of the assertion that in the events which had happened the plaintiff was entitled to the sum he claimed. Reading the agreement as a whole, he came to the conclusion that the capitalisation agreed upon was the capitalisation of a company for working and not for exploring. The plaintiff to succeed was bound to show that a company for working the mines had been formed, but he had not proved that, but merely a company for prospecting. He came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was not able to show that the condition precedent to the right which he had claimed had been performed, and therefore there must be judgment for the defendants.

The Lords Justices concurred and the appeal was accordingly allowed with costs.

UM RUS OPERATIONS.

The return for July is as follows:—529 tons of ore were crushed: 248 ozs of bar gold were produced, valued at £877. 423 tons of tailings stored, of an average assay value of 3 dwts per ton. The mill ran 15 days of 24 hours.—Office note.—The above figures represent only a partial clean-up of the plates. It is estimated by the acting superintendent that there will be an additional 105 ozs of gold, valued at £370, the total return for July thus amounting to 353 ozs of gold, valued at £1,247.

OF INTEREST TO MARINERS.

The Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty is now sending all the "Notices to Mariners" issued to the Ports and Lighthouses Administration as soon as they are published. If any captains of vessels wish to ascertain if there are corrections for charts which are going to be used during their next voyage, they will be allowed to see the notices at the Port Office during any forenoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Gulf of Suez (Westcott and Lawrence Line) left Malta yesterday, and is due here next Friday with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

SUDAN AND ABYSSINIA.

REPORTED OCCURATION OF NUGGARA

The "Liberte" states that great discontent has been caused throughout Brythrae, particularly at Asmara, in consequence of the British occupation of Nuggara. The journal adds that the Italian representative at the Court of the Negus is taking steps to secure the immediate evacuation of Nuggara by the British and Sudanese troops.

With reference to this news we learn that there has been no British occupation of Nuggara and that there is no intention of occupying Nuggara, which is in Abyssinian territory. A body of Sudanese deserters from the Army in the Sudan recently took refuge at Nuggara, and it is believed that the presence of these men may have given rise to the report in the "Liberte." The inhabitants of Nuggara who harboured the deserters were punished by the Abyssinian Ras at the request of the Governor General of the Sudan.

THE NEW KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINER.

The Osmanieh ran her trials satisfactorily on Saturday last off the Tyne, afterwards proceeding to Southampton with a large party of the directors of the company and their friends. The vessel easily maintained a speed of over 20 miles an hour in a choppy sea, and arrived at Southampton on Sunday afternoon. She will sail to-morrow for Alexandria, where she may be expected to arrive about the 31st inst.

ARAB HORSES FOR FRENCH ARMY.

Some officers of the French Army are at present in Alexandria with the object of buying Arab steeds for stud purposes. We believe that several of our well-known racers have been acquired by them, but prohibitive prices have been asked for some of the better mounts. Probably not more than a dozen horses will leave Egypt for France.

LORD EDWARD CECIL'S COMMISSION.

The Commission for the amelioration of the condition of Government employés, under the presidency of Lord Edward Cecil, has requested the various departments of the public service to furnish lists of those officials who are in receipt of £10 and upwards a month, with particulars as to these salaries and the maximum to which they are entitled.

In view of the scope of its task the Commission cannot hope to conclude its labours before October.

EGYPTIAN EDUCATION.

The Ministry of Public Instruction has decided to award diplomas of civil engineering to Ramzi Eff. Steno, Mohamed Naguib Eff., Mustapha Nassif Eff., Abdou, and Gundi Eff. Margarius; and the diploma of professor in the elementary schools to fifteen sheikhs who have finished their studies in the normal school of El-Wassirieh, Cairo. Seven other Effendis are to be granted certificates of telegraphy.

M. MANSE PROTESTS.

M. Paul Manse, editor of "L'Egypte," sent the following telegram to his paper yesterday from Paris:—

"Je viens de recevoir les coupures Findlay. Je proteste énergiquement auprès de lord Cromer contre ce procédé d'accusation collective calomnieuse."

EGYPTIAN UNIFIED STOCK.

Egyptian Unified stock, at one time one of the favourite speculative counters on the Paris Bourse, has long ago passed into the strictly investment category, and this is hardly to be wondered at, says the "Financier," considering the marvellous prosperity attained by the Land of the Pharaohs under the beneficent British rule. According to the official returns just published, the total receipts of the Exchequer for the six months ending June 30th amounted to no less than L.E. 6,686,526, against L.E. 6,391,048 in the corresponding period last year, the increase from the railways being L.E. 54,192. The expenditure, including the service of the debt, was L.E. 4,998,992, leaving a credit balance of L.E. 1,687,534. The Khedive's civil list accounted for L.E. 50,000, while his Suezrains the Sultan received as tribute the trifle of L.E. 269,015. L.E. 386,699 were spent on irrigation works, and the charge for the army of occupation was only L.E. 48,750, that for the defence of the Sudan being L.E. 63,378. The debt outstanding on July 1st was L.E. 87,463,160, and the cash reserves in the hands of the Administration amounted to L.E. 8,769,120. The security at the back of Egyptian Unified is hard to beat, and I would strongly recommend the stock at 104 1/2 to those investors who may not be quite satisfied with the return obtainable from absolutely gilded securities. It is, at all events, far and away preferable to other Four per Cent. "Internationals," such as Spanish and Turkish, now quoted close up to par.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. Prince Foad Pasha and Izet Pasha have left Carlsbad for San Moritz.

An American contemporary, in an appreciative notice of Lord Cromer, says:—"Lord Cromer is tall and would look like Pickwick if he were a little stouter and his face were not so stern."

Harvey Pasha, Chief Inspector of the Ministry of the Interior, has gone on a tour of inspection in Upper Egypt.

The Moudir of Keneh, Yassin Bey Mustapha, is making good progress towards recovery from his recent automobile accident, and will soon be able to leave his room.

Mr. Isidore Journe has been appointed chief inspector of special buildings (North) in the Ministry of Public Works.

THE MORGANS AND THE WAR STORES REPORT.

Colonel Morgan was stationed for so long in Cairo and his brother made so many friends at Alexandria during the time he was coal inspector at Gabbari for the E.R.A., that it is pleasant to know that the War Stores Commission's Report declares that there is no evidence of fraudulent conspiracy against either Col. Morgan or Mr. F. C. Morgan.

The Commissioners report very fully on the relations of Colonel Morgan, Meyer, Limited, and Mr. F. C. Morgan (the colonel's brother). The last-named was cabled to in Egypt by his brother to come at once to a "permanent position, £1,200 a year," and went into Meyer's employ. Col. Morgan swore that he did not know this, but the Commissioners report that this "seems improbable in view of the close relationship and daily meetings of the two brothers, and is not consistent with F. C. Morgan's own statement that Colonel Morgan contemplated his serving under Meyer until Meyer tendered, and only objected to his doing so when that event took place."

The dates suggest the truth, says the report. When Colonel Morgan was director of supplies, and local contracts were probable, Meyer was willing to give Colonel Morgan's brother employment at £1,200 a year, nominally as managing clerk, but, in fact, for the performance of services of a more mechanical kind. But as soon as Colonel Morgan was recalled and left the country his brother's employment ceased by mutual arrangement, and F. C. Morgan received a bill for £800 at three months. F. C. Morgan did not, in fact, do any more work for Meyer... and the latter purporting to show a formal resignation as from November 1 is at variance with the truth, and was probably intended to conceal the previous employment by Meyer.

"We are of opinion," add the Commissioners, "that this arrangement with Meyer for the employment of F. C. Morgan was contrary to the spirit and letter of the King's regulations."

"There is no evidence to support the suggestion that Colonel Morgan received any pecuniary consideration from Meyer or any other contractor."

"We find no evidence to show that any fraudulent conspiracy between Colonel Morgan and Meyer and Frank Morgan ever existed."

The Commissioners, in concluding this part of their inquiry, say that they are compelled to add that Colonel Morgan "can hardly complain if his conduct in these matters has given rise to grave suspicion."

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Par le paquebot russe "Reine Olga" parti pour Odessa: M. A. Zografos, M. et Mlle A. Triakaki, M. P. Taliani, Mme et Mlle Hack, M. et Mme Francopoulou, M. et Mme Samouti, M. et Mme Vazopoulou, M. Farkouh, M. D. Brinkner, M. Schon.

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BULKELEY (near Alexandria.) Half way to San Stefano. RAMBLE'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL. PATRONISED BY THE ELITE. Full Pension P.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo night at Sidi-Gaber station. 24-11-06 C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

VALPARAISO A RUIN.

ANOTHER SHOCK FELT.

AN AWFUL NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO SENDS RELIEF.

NEW YORK, August 21.

Thirteen smaller Chilean cities have been destroyed and several others badly shaken. There are 200,000 people homeless. Juan Fernandez, Robinson Crusoe's Island, has been wiped out. Shocks have been felt at Martique. The liner Manchuria is ashore at Honolulu. It is believed that this has been caused by the deflection of currents resulting from the earthquakes.

British insurance companies are little affected by the disaster, and those which are interested rely on the earthquake clause. (Reuter)

NEW YORK, August 21.

The fires at Valparaiso have been suppressed, largely by dynamite. Many looters have been shot under martial law. The Governor reports that as a minimum 300 persons have been killed and 800 injured. He says that the town is practically a total ruin.

The San Francisco Relief Committee has contributed 10,000 dollars towards the relief of the sufferers.

Communications are being re-opened. The Governor of Valparaiso was in telephonic communication with the President of the Chilean Republic at Santiago for half an hour. He stated that the clearing away of the debris would be hurried forward, but that labour was scarce owing to the alarm of the population. The President authorised the Governor to requisition victuals.

According to the telegrams from Santiago, the first shock lasted 4 minutes and 50 seconds. Fortunately the motion was circular, otherwise every building must have fallen. The night was awful: pouring rain, incessant lightning, the noise of the snapping of wires, and the booming of firebells added to the horror of the situation.

(Latter). Another heavy earthquake shock was felt at Valparaiso last night. A slight shock was felt at Lima. (Reuter)

VALPARAISO, August 21.

A month's provisions has been assured. One quarter only escaped the disaster. (Havas)

SANTIAGO, August 21.

The inhabitants continue to camp outside the town. (Havas)

PROBABLE WRECK OF MANCHURIA.

HONOLULU, August 21.

The S.S. Manchuria may become a total loss. The cabin passengers have been landed here. The officers remained on board. (Reuter)

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ENCOUNTER WITH TROOPS.

NEW YORK, August 21.

It is reported that a serious outbreak of Cuban insurgents, numbering over 1,000, has occurred. An encounter with troops took place yesterday 20 miles from Havana. Many were wounded on both sides. (Reuter)

THE MONTAGU COURT-MARTIAL.

LONDON, August 21.

The newspapers generally admit that the sentence passed on Captain Adair was severe, but was demanded by the rigorous discipline in the Navy, the Montagu being 9 miles out of the reckoned course when she struck. (R.)

GREEKS ARRESTED IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, August 21.

The Greek Metropolitan and forty Greeks and Bulgarians have been arrested. They are charged with being the authors of the excesses at Anichalos. (Reuter)

EXECUTIONS AT KRONSTADT.

KRONSTADT, August 21.

Ten more executions have taken place here. (Reuter)

BOMB-THROWING IN RUSSIA.

WARSAW, August 21.

The chief of the police of Siedlce has been killed by a bomb. (Reuter)

KING ALFONSO LEAVES ENGLAND.

COWES, August 21.

The King and Queen of Spain have left for Bilbao. (Reuter)

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.

Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

PAN-ISLAMIC MOVEMENT.

LETTER FROM THE SULTAN'S NEPHEW.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

A long and interesting letter addressed by Prince Sabah-ed Din to Sir E. Grey appears in the "Times." Prince Sabah-ed Din, who is grandson to the late Sultan Abdul Medjid and nephew to the present Sultan Abdul Hamid, went into voluntary exile more than six years ago in order to carry on his opposition to the present régime at Constantinople in the interests, as His Highness contends, of liberty, justice, and civilisation in Turkey.

The letter, which voices the opinions of the Turkish Liberals who are striving to free their country from the yoke of arbitrary rule, disposes the question of Pan-Islamism, which was raised a few weeks ago by Sir E. Grey in the House of Commons. In the course of his remarks the writer says:—

"Of all Islamic peoples the Turks, owing to their geographical position, have always been the readiest to adopt the ideas of Western civilisation, which attracts the younger Turks irresistibly and has their whole-hearted sympathy. In social matters no event of any importance ever takes place without supplying them food for study and meditation. The present régime having checked the economic development of the Turkish nation, the more enlightened representatives of young Turkey have devoted themselves to intellectual studies, and by dint of persevering efforts have acquired an intellectual outlook which is quite up to date. It is not on ground thus prepared and cleared henceforth of every germ of fanaticism that the seed of a reactionary and anti-European policy can ever succeed in striking root. But the Government, openly averse as it is to all reforms, however legitimate and urgent they may be, and distracted in presence of the steadily rising tide of emancipation, has conceived it necessary to enfold itself within a 'spiritual mantle' in the endeavour once again to save the tottering edifice of despotic rule from utter ruin."

Prince Sabah-ed Din proceeds to show the necessity of Turkey keeping on "correct if not on friendly terms with all the Powers," and concludes by stating:—

"With the triumph of Liberal ideas in Turkey the great moral influence which Constantinople possesses over Islamism at large is destined to assume an intellectual character. Such an influence would then serve a powerful agent of reconciliation between the two worlds. But the goodwill of the East alone could not accomplish such a needful task. It is desirable that the action of Europe in the East should be more equitable and more respectful of human dignity. It is on this condition only that progress and peace may be secured there. But this reservation does in no way hinder us from rendering justice to your noble country for her colonial administration, which is unquestionably of all European administrations 'the most favourable to the liberty of nations.'"

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

August.
Wed 22 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by Dr Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Romanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
Zizania Theatre. Cinematophono Theatre. 9.
San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.
Alhambra Theatre. French comedy company in *La Closerie des Genets*. 9.30.
Sat 25 Mustapha Range. B. R. C. Practices. 2.30.
San Stefano Casino. Ball. 10.
Sun 26 San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
September.
Sat 1 Mustapha Range. Rapid firing.
Spoons Competition and deliberate firing practice. 2.30.
Mex Casino. Reunion des Familles Ball. 9.30.

CAIRO.

August.
Wed 22 Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.
New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.30.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Fri 24 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sat 25 Foun-el-Khalig. Ceremony of "Cutting of the Khalig."
Sun 26 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Tues 28 Sultan's Accession Day Fêtes.
Fri 31

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, August 15.

The War Minister has officially informed the country that the Egyptian garrison is to be permanently increased by a cavalry regiment of the line, a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and four companies of infantry, which have been lately transferred from Crete. In the face of Lord Cromer's report on the unrestful state of Egypt, which has been further excited by speeches from members of the House of Commons, we believe that further reinforcements will be necessary if we are to remain masters of the Egyptian situation.

The 3rd Coldstream Guards embark for Egypt at the end of next week, and the fact of its going abroad on important foreign service is taken as an indication that it may not after all be disbanded. The battalion is an exceptionally fine one, well up to strength in all ranks, and as the reduction of the Guards is greatly disapproved in high quarters it is just possible the Government may see the folly of doing away with so serviceable a unit and reconsider their decision. It will be grossly unfair to the 3rd Scots Guards if they are disbanded on return home, for foreign service entails great hardship on both officers and men, and they ought not to be compelled to bear these and then experience the disappointments and difficulties attendant upon disembarkment. Married officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are to bear the cost of the move to Egypt just as though the battalion were to be retained, but they ought to be met by the authorities in the matter.

Colonel C. S. Ewart, at present military secretary to the Minister for War, has been selected to succeed Major-General J. M. Grierson as Director of Military Operations. Colonel Ewart is well known in the service as a capital staff officer. He has seen a good deal of field service, having been in four expeditions in Egypt, and was twice mentioned in despatches, being also rewarded with a brevet-lieut.-colonelcy and the 5th class Medjidieh. He was also in the late South African war on the staff, where he was twice mentioned, and received a brevet-lieut.-colonelcy and was created a C.B.

A well-deserved appointment is that of Colonel E. S. Eardley Childers from half-pay to be Chief Engineer of the London District in the room of Colonel N. M. Lake, appointed Chief Engineer of the Eastern Command. Colonel Childers is the third son of the late Mr. Hugh Childers, who for years held office in Mr. Gladstone's Government, his last appointment being that of Home Secretary twenty years ago, and he has written an excellent biography of his father. The gallant officer has an excellent record of thirty-three years' service in the Engineers. He served throughout the Afghan war, taking part in Lord Roberts's famous march to Kandahar, and in the Egyptian campaign against Arabi Pasha he was aide-de-camp to Lord Wolseley. Colonel Childers also served in the Nile expedition of 1884-85, and he was created a C.B. six years ago. He married Miss Florence Leslie, daughter of Mr. William Leslie, of Warhill, Aberdeenshire.

What work will Lord Kitchener take on leaving India? There are important posts in this country that he could fill, says the "Daily News," and I fancy that his brilliant gifts of organization will not be allowed long to remain idle. He is only 56 years old. One would like to have his candid opinion of War Office administration under the Brodrick and Arnold-Forster régimes.

There is no foundation for the statement that the Duke of Connaught is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India when Lord Kitchener's term of office expires. I believe, says the London correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian," that the Duke's name has never been considered in connection with this appointment. The authorities have already made their selection of a successor to Lord Kitchener, and it is generally understood in the service that General French, who retires from Aldershot during the coming autumn, will be offered the appointment.

The tinned meat scandals have caused much trouble with military authorities in their dealings with the soldiers on Salisbury Plain. It is officially announced by Major-General W. E. Franklyn that preserved meat is in future to be issued to the troops at Tidworth Garrison once a month. As this meat has to be inspected by a Board of Officers, all commanding officers of units are to arrange to have tins open ready for inspection by the Board on the morning of the day of consumption of the meat.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Some interesting discoveries have been made by the divers engaged in the explorations in and about the Bay of Navarino. Sixteen out of the 72 sunken Turkish ships are still to be seen at the depth of 125 ft. in the bay. In the Channel of Cerigotto the divers found the remains of an ancient galley, which was conveying bronzes, at a depth of 164 ft.; it is 160 ft. long by 33 ft. broad; but it is now a mere hulk, and has been filled up with silt of sand. The precise epoch of the galley, the "Morning Post" correspondent says, has not been ascertained, but some details of its construction are unique in the history of ancient shipbuilding. Eleven amphorae, of the Roman period, have been brought up from the wreck.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIEGE SOCIAL RUE MOSQUEE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune homme âgé de 25 ans, connaissant le français et l'arabe, au courant des affaires de Bourse, de la Comptabilité et de ce qui touche les affaires agricoles (ayant servi pendant 4 ans dans une grande société) demande emploi à Alexandrie, au Caire, ou aux villages. Bons certificats et bonnes références.

Deux employés, ayant servi comme vendeurs dans de grandes maisons de confection cherchent à être placés. Bonnes références.

Un bon encaisseur connaît la vente des drogues cherche place; bonnes références.

Demoiselle âgée de 18 ans, ayant servi comme vendeuse dans des magasins de Nouveautés, cherche place. Parle anglais, français, italien, allemand et arabe.

Deux employés, bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Aide-comptable, correspondant français parlant encore, l'italien, l'arabe, et le turc, demande place à Alexandrie ou Caire. Bonnes références.

Professeur français, diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse.

9-4-907

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication le dallage des Rues Ebn el Khaldoun et Cheik Aly Lesai.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 50.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité, avant le 28 Août courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation, le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention "Soumission pour Dallage des Rues Ebn el Khaldoun et Cheik Aly Lesai."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis, séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 28 Août 1906 à midi.

Toutefois, si les offres ne remplissent pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président, (Signé) DR. SCHIESS.

Alexandrie, le 15 Août 1906. 28367-3-2

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		AUGUST 1905-1906																
Date	W. NILE. TEWFIKIA.	B. NILE. ROSAIRES.	KHARTOUM.		ATBARA Khashm el Girba.		HALFA.		ASSOUAN RESERVOIR.				GAUGE.		RHODAH.			
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	U.S. 1905	U.S. 1906	D.S. 1905	D.S. 1906	1905	1906	1905	1906		
	M. CM.	M. CM.											P. K.	P. K.				
1	11.30	11.68	16.30	19.50	13.25	14.65	12.93	13.68	3.78	4.68	94.89	95.21	87.12	88.22	5.12	7.12	13.0	13.11
2	11.30	11.70	16.90	19.30	13.55	14.80	12.90	13.64	3.92	4.80	94.99	95.21	87.52	88.40	6.6	7.22	13.3	13.14
3	11.32	11.72	16.80	18.52	13.60	15.00	12.78	13.60	4.13	4.94	95.15	95.18	87.70	88.72	6.15	8.11	13.6	13.15
4	11.33	11.72	17.47	18.38	13.70	15.10	12.78	13.46	4.26	5.15	95.30	95.20	87.84	88.92	6.21	8.20	13.6	13.19
5	11.35	11.72	16.75	18.42	13.75	15.14	13.10	13.46	4.26	5.36	95.47	95.11	88.05	89.12	7.6	9.4	13.4	13.20
6	11.35	11.72	16.81	17.80	13.80	15.20	13.25	13.62	4.24	5.60	95.66	95.26	88.25	89.31	7.15	9.13	13.6	13.22
7	11.36	11.74	17.65	18.00	13.90	15.10	13.10	13.86	4.22	5.98	95.75	95.20	88.37	89.59	7.19	10.2	13.8	14.00
8	11.38	11.76	17.35	19.50	14.05	15.05	13.13	14.32	4.19	6.32	95.79	95.31	88.40	89.94	7.20	10.17	13.10	14.03
9	11.39	11.77	17.35	19.84	14.00	15.00	13.10	14.50	4.20	6.58	95.73	95.63	88.34	90.35	7.19	11.17	13.13	14.05
10	11.40	11.78	19.10	18.06	14.05	15.10	13.60	14.50	4.28	6.76	95.73	95.63	88.34	90.71	7.18	12.4	13.12	14.08
11	11.42	11.78	17.90	19.02	14.15	15.40	14.30	14.48	4.45	6.95	95.72	95.86	88.33	90.94	7.18	12.13	13.13	14.11
12	11.44	11.80	17.93	19.34	14.25	15.45	—	14.44	4.58	6.97	95.78	95.08	88.37	91.13	7.19	12.22	13.15	14.19
13	11.45	11.80	18.82	—	14.50	15.50	—	14.04	4.75	6.90	95.89	96.22	88.48	91.27	8.00	13.04	13.18	15.04
14	11.45	11.80	19.50	19.32	14.65	15.50	14.50	14.34	4.88	6.87	96.04	96.28	88.65	91.29	8.08	13.05	13.22	15.18
15	11.48	11.84	18.85	18.30	14.68	15.44	14.50	14.60	5.06	6.98	96.33	96.26	88.84	91.28	8.16	13.05	13.23	16.14
16	11.50	11.86	18.85	18.42	14.98	15.50	14.40	14.30	5.30	7.20	96.84	96.29	89.03	91.31	9.00	13.16	13.23	17.08
17	11.50	11.87	18.18	19.14	15.02	18.50	13.80	14.16	5.52	7.42	96.77	96.50	89.23	91.48	9.09	13.13	14.00	17.22
18	11.50	11.87	18.18	20.04	15.07	15.40	13.50	13.78	5.63	7.50	97.06	96.81	89.50	91.75	9.21	14.01	14.01	17.23
19	11.52	11.87	18.25	18.19	15.10	—	13.50	—	5.88	7.52	97.39	97.02	89.76	91.92	10.09	14.09	14.02	17.23

PITH OF THE PRESS.

AN EDUCATION SENSATION.

It is seldom that a Court of law is called upon to determine a point of such present political importance as that which the Court of Appeal decided yesterday. The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Farwell, Lord Justice Moulton dissenting, have in substance laid down that, under the Act of 1902, an education authority is not bound to pay for denominational religious instruction in non-provided schools. It is not necessary to insist upon the far-reaching effects of this decision, which comes to us with the authority of two of the most able and learned lawyers upon the Bench. There is no exaggeration in saying that it completely upsets the views which have hitherto been almost universally held as to the meaning of that Act, and that it entirely changes the whole position of the education question which is now before the country.

It would be rash as yet to speculate with any confidence on the political consequences of this remarkable decision. But there is at least one agreeable contingency which it very clearly suggests. Might not the Government—in view of the serious difficulties before them, if they go on with the Bill, which they have introduced under a misapprehension of the law as it is at present declared to be—think about the advisability of accepting the judgment of the Court of Appeal as the basis of a possible compromise of this thorny question? The denominationalists would have no difficulty about raising the relatively small sums which would be required to pay for purely denominational instruction. ("Times.")

An Irish "Parallel."

While local authorities have applied what they took to be the law, Passive Resisters have gone to the auction room and the prison under the self-flattering conception that they were giving a "testimony" against oppression in high places. Since yesterday morning it has been revealed that all this hurley-burly has been built on a delusion: that Parliament never did what it thought it was doing; that Churchmen and Passive Resister alike have been fighting windmills; and that the only public body with a head on its shoulders is the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire. There has been nothing like it since the Irishman and his friend saw each other in the street, crossed to shake hands, and discovered that it was neither of them.

For the present the shadow of the House of Lords, judicial as well as legislative, lies across the pathway of coming events; but the future of Mr. Birrell's measure cannot in any case conform to the destiny which seemed presented for it before yesterday. ("Pall Mall Gazette.")

"War Stores Scandal" Report.

It is with a severe effort that one remembers in reading the dismal record of ineptitude and dishonesty published to-day on the manner in which the Boer war was "wound up," that this chapter, extensive as it is, is only the conclusion of a larger history. Behind lies the story of the dealings of the War Office, with its hospitals and its remounts, with its hay supply and the cold storage monopoly. A review of the whole record by some alert but judicial mind would make one of the most powerful tracts that could be written against war. ("Tribune.")

Army Management System at Fault.

In a broad sense, the root of the evil was the setting of young and entirely inexperienced officers to carry through complicated business transactions, and the responsibility must rest with the general system of Army management which made this arrangement so common. The Commissioners dismiss as a counsel of perfection the suggestion in the Committee's report that at the end of the war a special officer should have been sent out with a skilled staff to wind up the whole business of the stores; the Army Service Corps was already, they say, entirely depleted, and no such officer and no such skilled assistants were anywhere to be obtained. This may have been so in the particular case, and at that particular time. Clearly the nation should not and will not consent to have future wars wound up in the same way as that described in the present report. The contingency of war ending and having to be wound up is one that must be foreseen and provided for in some way. ("Morning Post.")

Business not literary qualities needed.

The true lesson of these unfortunate transactions will be lost if the matter is to end with the distribution of graduated condemnation among the chief and minor offenders. If similar waste is to be avoided in the future, we must strike at the roots of a mischievous and inefficient system. It is idle to select men for commissions in the Army because they have displayed certain more or less literary aptitudes in examination, and then to put them through a long training for their duties in the field, if we really intend to employ them as dealers on a grander scale than would be attempted by one of our great mercantile emporiums. If we wish our officers to do the work of Whiteley's or Harrods' we must look out for an entirely different class, pay them on a far more generous basis, and make their rewards commensurate in some degree with their failure or success. ("Standard.")

Allowing for the "Atmosphere."

Some allowance must no doubt be made for that "atmosphere of South Africa" adverted to by the Commissioners. Its effect upon the English brain appears temporarily to be paralysing, though we are assured that if the first effects wear off, the final effects are highly stimulating. However that may be, we hope this Report will stimulate somebody to do

something. The natural comment of the average business man is that the whole Army Supply Department should be taken out of the hands of officers and War Office clerks, and entrusted to expert caterers, with expert buyers and sellers. There may be difficulties in that solution, but if the Army is to do for itself in this respect, it must have officers and men as definitely trained for the purpose as the Army surgeon is for the business of doing operations. Mr. Haldane has much on his hands, but he will have to put this Service on a business footing among his other schemes of Army Reform. ("Westminster Gazette.")

Anglo-German Relations.

Our growing friendship for France is no obstacle to an understanding with Germany. Italy and Austria are Germany's allies; they are also our staunch friends. Russia is the ally of France, and every day our relations with the Tsar's Government grow more cordial, irrespective of the internal conditions of Russia. There remains nothing but an indefinite though dangerous suspicion. His Majesty is his own best diplomatist, and it may happily result that, in informal discussion with his nephew, the Kaiser, he may be able to do much to dispel the suspicion which estranges two naturally sympathetic Powers. ("Telegraph.")

Great Britain and Germany.

Between individual Englishmen and Germans, all the world over, there is hearty goodwill as soon as they begin to know each other. Between the two nations there is reciprocal esteem. Between the two Governments there is harmony. Between the two rulers there is friendship. Surely in these facts we have sufficient foundation for that mutual toleration which is the first step towards genuine and permanent good-feeling. We both pride ourselves on being reasonable and good-tempered peoples. Let us wait to quarrel until we have something to quarrel about.—"The Standard."

A NEW ROUTE TO ITALY.

Details of the new railroad, which will cut through the Bernese Alps and form a connection with the Simplon at Brigue, show that the length of the line will be thirty-five miles, which will include a tunnel through Lötschberg nearly eight and a-half miles long. The cost of the scheme is estimated at over £3,000,000. The line will take five and a-half years to construct, and will make the journey from Calais to Northern Italy fifty-two miles less than that through the Simplon.

A RADICAL ADMISSION.

Half of the aristocracy of England are not intelligent, dignified, good-looking, or well-mannered, nor are they high-principled; they are greedy, ill-educated, sentimental, or hard, rather vulgar, and very expensive. The women foster enobish instincts in society to secure petty or valuable advantages, or to gratify a personal vanity, which has no backbone of pride or aristocratic principle; the men use their titles and their names as commercial assets or as grappling hooks to pull themselves up into positions to which they would otherwise never attain. But the other half is still, as a group of individuals, a satisfactory class; inferior perhaps to the professional classes in brain power and determination, but superior to them at many other points. Their young men get used to being in authority early, a great advantage; they are not in too great a hurry to succeed, having already so much.—"The Speaker."

THE FACE AT THE DOOR.

Mr. Compton Rickett, M.P., speaking at Seaford, related that a gentleman, whose son was attached to the British Army in South Africa as doctor during the war, paid a visit to two of his sisters. They remarked that they were glad his son had returned home. On his replying that his son was still in Africa they exclaimed that they had seen him looking through the glass panel of the door of the corridor about 6 p.m., just before the father's arrival. The father returned to London, and next day made inquiries at the War Office. He was told that information had just been received that his son had died the previous evening from enteric fever, the time of death being 6 p.m. English time.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN INDIA.

The Director of Agriculture to the Bombay Government has issued a report on the prospects of Egyptian cotton in Sind. It appears that the return to the cultivators has been so far disappointing, though we may suppose that the markets are not yet fully explored. The Director believes that a crop of 100,000 bales in the course of a few years may be anticipated, though for the present it has been decided "to restrict the cultivation to such area as could be effectively supervised in order to introduce a knowledge of the Egyptian methods of cultivation which the Deputy Director considers essential to its success." Of course the best encouragement would be the realisation of good prices, and it is suggested that the most effectual means would be "the co-operation of the landholders in forwarding their consignments for sale to Bombay." With good Liverpool reports such as have been received there should not be much difficulty in finding suitable markets.

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY.

HOW HOLLAND AND BELGIUM MAY ESCAPE BEING SWALLOWED.

General Langlois, discussing the necessity of a Dutch-Belgian alliance, starts with the following premise: "France, now marching hand-in-hand with Great Britain, is threatened only by Germany. The danger for her is pan-Germanism, which is visible not only in a military but in an economic and historic form." He then goes on to show that the inclusion in the German Empire of all the small independent States wholly or partially of German origin, such as Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg, is part of the traditional pan-Germanic policy.

Antwerp Germanised.

General Langlois also brings forward evidence to prove that Germany is preparing the way for the political annexation of the States mentioned—particularly Holland and Belgium—by taking possession of them economically. Statistics, which have already been given in articles by French writers, are re-quoted to prove that Antwerp is already a German port. General Langlois points out that there are ten thousand German subjects living there, besides many more who have become naturalised Belgians; that the river traffic is almost entirely in their hands; and that the tonnage of German shipping passing through the port has increased from half a million in 1888 to nearly two and a-half millions in 1904.

France, General Langlois thinks, is bound to help on by all the means in her power the conclusion of a Dutch-Belgian alliance, both for economical and military reasons. He lays most stress on the military reasons—the danger, in the event of war, of the Germans turning the French defensive position by violating the neutrality of Belgium. She might hesitate, the general thinks, if the Low Countries were united for common defence. So much for the "Temp" and General Langlois. The "Echo de Paris," in an article by M. de Noussanne, touches another phase of the German danger. General Langlois says the pan-Germanic ogre is preparing to devour the small western States. The "Echo de Paris" thinks he has also got his covetous eye on the Scandinavian kingdoms, and, therefore, M. de Noussanne has been sent to make inquiries.

An International Oliver Twist.

On the way to Denmark M. de Noussanne met a diplomatist, a Latin, but not a Frenchman, who, we are told, knows all about German and German ambitions. The diplomatist says that the Schleswig morsel has been digested long ago, and that Germany is now ready to take another bite, this time a far larger one, all Denmark and all Scandinavia as well if need be, for her ambition is to make the Baltic a German lake. She is waiting for a favourable moment—that moment when the intrigues she is carrying on in Africa and in Asia shall have been successful, and France and England are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Mahomedan world.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY.

The struggle for supremacy amongst the great Powers is not confined only to their endeavours to capture foreign markets for their surplus products. In a letter from a Frenchman in Morocco, the "Manchester Guardian" states that there is an amusing echo of an old struggle which was once prevalent all over the East among the rival consuls of different countries, which, in fact, has not yet completely died out in Turkey—the struggle for "prestige." At Casablanca the Germans have just built the biggest and most striking building in the town, and have naturally ornamented it with the highest national flag. The question now arises, who will go one better? In Turkish towns Sunday morning used to be a time of mild excitement. Each official mounted his terrace and with his opera-glasses took stock of the dimensions of his rivals' flags. Was one outdone, off went an official despatch demanding the prompt supply of new and bigger flags. These grew until the flagstaffs were too small to hold them; then followed a demand for a grant of money to erect taller masts. Masts grew and flags grew until the British Foreign Office tired of it, and sent out a list of official dimensions. The Frenchman remarks:—"It is doubtless an attempt at visual suggestion. Taking into account the mentality of the Moors, it might succeed, at least for a time." What did happen formerly was to provide Arabs and Turks with an endless theme for quiet jokes.

"THE END OF AN AGE."

Tolstoy, in a conversation with Mr. Nevins, recorded in his interesting "Dawn of Russia" (Harper and Brothers), said, "You are young, and I am old, but as you grow older you will find, as I have found, that day follows day, and there does not seem much change in you, till suddenly you hear people speaking of you as an old man. It is the same with an age in history: Day follows day, and there does not seem to be much change, till suddenly it is found that the age has become old. It is finished; it is out of date. The present movement in Russia is not a riot, it is not even a revolution; it is the end of an age. There is no true community of heart or thought between Russia, Finland, Poland, the Caucasus, and all our other states and races."

NATIONAL TASTES.

It is rather a curious thing that it should have been found necessary to bring in a Bill in the India Council to restrict the sale of cocaine in India, on the ground that the habit has spread to such an extent as to be a serious danger to the country. Considering the extent to which native narcotics, like opium and hemp, are available, it is somewhat strange that the Western drug should have got such a hold, and it would almost seem to indicate the beginning of some change in the native temperament. One of the most curious and most neglected studies is the subject of the variations in the temperament of a people as shown by the preference at one time or another for different narcotics or stimulants.

One of the most striking instances has occurred in our own country, where, within the last twenty years, whisky has more and more tended to oust beer from its position as the national drink. Experts say that these changes are entirely, or almost entirely, independent of any question as to the cheapness or otherwise of the articles affected, and few, we think, would deny that in England the change in the favourite stimulant has accompanied a slight though definite change in the national character. The first change is the evidence of the second—not, as the teetotalers would have us believe, the cause of it.

INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.

A French publicist has recently been devoting a tour through Turkey, especially through the Asiatic provinces, to a study of the relative magnitude of the material interests and the political influence of the chief Great Powers in Turkey. From his statement of the position it appears that though we hear much of Germany's well-boomed enterprise, that country only holds 1,453 kilometres of railway—which constitutes her principal investments, against 1,553 held by France. It is admitted that the completion of the Bagdad railway would alter the balance in Germany's favour, but considering that an appeal had to be made to French capital to finish the first section, it is not considered likely that the completion of the line need be regarded as a serious probability for years to come. The Frenchman's general conclusion, as the result of his tour and his inquiries, is that Germany's influence in Turkey is on the wane. He points out also that British holdings in Turkish railways are less than half those of France and Germany.

HOAXING A BISHOP.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, has been almost worried to death lately by the shoals of letters regarding a so-called "endless chain of prayer," which the prelate is alleged to have originated. Everybody who received the prayer, the wording of which was reverent enough, was asked to send it along to nine others, with a covering letter, adding, "He who will not send it will be afflicted with some misfortune." The prayer flooded the mails of the United States and Canada, and the accompanying letter has been adversely criticised by the newspapers. Now that the annoyance has become so great, the bishop has publicly issued a statement, denying that he wrote the prayer as stated, or knows anything about it. "It is a hoax," says the bishop, "the work of some demented and mischievous person." The "chain" started in May last, and has been going strongly ever since.

THE PORTE AND THE ANARCHISTS.

The Turkish Government is taking a much more vigorous attitude against Anarchists than other countries. and this is stated to be due largely to the outrage of the Belgian Joris. The Porte has now announced that any person taking part in a conspiracy of a revolutionary character, in an attempt on the life of one or more persons, or who makes, sells, carries, imports, or gives dynamite or any other explosive will be punished by death. The same penalty awaits those who have in any way taken part in such plot or attempt, whether or not it has succeeded in its objects. Those who have knowledge of such and fail to inform the authorities are liable to a term of hard labour, the sentence to be for life if the plot has serious results.

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Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Stropps and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs, Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents' in the best English makes. Stock is now completed by large deliveries.

Stohwassen, Leggings, and other makes.

Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1.

A SPECIALITY.

Household Linen

at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins, Tablecloths, Viegellas, Flannellettes, Ceylon Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER

SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS,

MIRRORS (HAND and SHAVING

FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS,

STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

7-10-906

"Sanitas" 1-1-1
PINT BOTTLES
Disinfecting Fluid.
COLORLESS, FRAGRANT,
NON-POISONOUS.
GERMICIDE & OXIDANT
INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS.
Also 1-1-1 Tine Powder and 1/3 Boxes Soap.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

La cote fléchit sur toute la ligne. Quant aux transactions, elles sont à peu près nulles, excepté en Comptoir Financier, pour lequel on constate une légère demande.

Cette dernière valeur est aussi la seule en hausse: l'ancienne reprend de 6 1/2 à 6 5/8 et la nouvelle de 6 1/2 à 6 1/4, pendant que la part de fondateur gagne une demi-livre à 43 1/2.

Tout le reste du marché va à la débâcle: l'Agricole recule à 9 1/16, la National Bank à 25 27/32, les Nungovich à 17 1/4, les Delta Land à 3 13/32, le Trust à 1 5/16, l'Union Foncière à 6 1/8, etc.

Quelques-uns attribuent cette faiblesse persistante de notre place à la prochaine liquidation de fin Août qui s'annoncerait comme laborieuse.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, 21 Août.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres a été élevé hier de 1/8 à 3/4 pour cent. Au Stock Exchange, la Consolidé anglaise a baissé de 3/8 à 87 5/8. L'Union a clôturé à son prix précédent, soit 104 3/4. La National Bank a perdu 1/8 à 26. L'Agricole est restée invariée à 9 7/8, de même que la Delta à 16 7/8 et la Delta Light à 11 3/4.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien est demeurée inchangée à 755. La Banque d'Athènes a encore rétrogradé de 1 franc à 145.

L'inactivité et la lourdeur se sont accentuées, ce matin, sur notre marché des valeurs. Les transactions ont été très clairsemées dans tous les compartiments, et, de deux ou trois exceptions près, il y a de petites moins-values à enregistrer sur la cote.

La National Bank a encore perdu 1/16 à 25 15/16. L'Agricole a baissé à 9 11/16-3/4. Le Crédit Foncier a été échangé à 758-7-9. La Delta Sanieh a fléchi à 16 3/4. La Béhéra a été plus ferme à 36. La Nile Land a rétrogradé à 13 3/4, les Improvements à 4 3/4, et l'Union Foncière à 6-6 1/16.

L'action Allotment a été négligée à 3 7/16 1/2; la part de fondateur a progressé à 129. La part de fondateur Agricole du Nil s'est alourdie à 7 1/8.

L'action de capital Baux du Caire s'est raffermie à 122-123 et les Jouissances à 264-265. La Brasserie des Pyramides a réactionné à 134 et les Automobiles à 5 5/16.

L'existence évidente d'un déconfort a encore donné lieu à un petit mouvement sur les actions Héliopolis. Elles ont débuté à 333 pour finir à 329-330; leur part de fondateur a été traitée aux environs de 8 3/4.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont avancé de 1/4 à 17 1/16. Les Egyptian se sont raffermis à 6 1/4-5/16. L'Anglo-American, en bonne demande, a clôturé à 5 7/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Estates ont fléchi à 1 13/16-7/8; par contre, la part de fondateur a progressé à 11 5/8. Les Salt and Soda ont baissé à 20 sh., les Hooker à 0 15/16-1 et les Khedivial Mail à 34 sh. 6.

Hier, à la Bourse d'Alexandrie, il y a eu un certain mouvement sur les actions Port-Said Salt Association, qui ont débuté au-dessus de 16 sh., pour fléchir à 15 sh. 7 1/2 et clôturer à 15 sh. 9 en bonne demande.

Les actions Building Lands ont perdu 3/32 à 5 1/4. Les Glymenopolis ont baissé à 1 1/2-1/2.

Les cours des actions de la Banque d'Athènes, transmis depuis quelques jours de Paris, sont assurément "ex-right." En effet, par suite de la nouvelle émission, dont la souscription, ouverte du 10 au 25 août, est réservée de préférence aux anciens actionnaires, la Chambre syndicale de Paris avait décidé que, jusqu'au 18 août courant, les actions de cette Banque se négocieraient, au comptant, sans deux rubriques distinctes, affectées l'une aux actions estampillées du droit à la souscription, et l'autre aux actions non estampillées. A terme, en liquidation du 15 août, les livraisons devaient s'effectuer en titres non estampillés. En liquidation du 31 août, les négociations n'auront lieu qu'en titres estampillés.

Suivant des informations de Paris, un syndicat français serait en négociations pour la reprise à la Delta Sanieh Sugar Corporation des £ 444,500 d'obligations hypothécaires 5% que celle-ci doit recevoir de la Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte en vertu du concordat.

Les derniers journaux d'Athènes rapportent que la Société des Georges Nungovich Hotels aurait fait l'acquisition, rue du Stade, d'un grand terrain occupé actuellement par les écuries royales.

Les actionnaires de la Land Bank of Egypt sont convoqués en assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le 8 septembre prochain, au siège social à Alexandrie. Il s'agit, comme nous l'avons dit hier, d'approuver la création d'obligations nouvelles pour une somme de £ 2,500,000 qui seront émises par séries, aux taux, conditions et époques que le conseil d'administration jugera convenables.

Les recettes des Egyptian Markets pour la semaine au 9 Août courant se sont élevées à L. E. 405 contre 397 en 1905, soit en augmentation de L. E. 8.

Les recettes totales depuis le 1^{er} Janvier 1906 se chiffrent par L. E. 22,577 contre 16,456, soit en plus-value de L. E. 6,121 pour l'exercice courant.

La Société a décidé la construction de douze atterrissements dans la Haute-Egypte et le Fayoum.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

August 21.

Perseo, Ital. s. capt. Briasso, Beyrouth, Florio Rubattino.

Lafkios, Greek s. capt. Eliadis, Cyprus and Port Said, Pilavachi.

DEPARTURES

August 21.

Esperanza, Brit. s. capt. Yeroyanni, Port Said and Cyprus.

Raine Olga, Rus. s. capt. Emeretly, Piræus and Odessa.

City of Khios, Brit. s. capt. Cruikshank, Smyrna, in ballast.

Afonwen, Brit. s. capt. Owen, Odessa, in ballast.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Eleni, sailed on the 14th August:

Various, 200 bags rice, 45 bales empty bags

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. El-Kahira, sailed on the 15th August:

Various, 200 bags rice, 100 bags natron, 1 carriage, 34 packages sundries

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Lefkessia, sailed on the 15th August:

Various, 180 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Vassiliada Olga, sailed on the 15th August:

Various, 80 bags rice, 124 empty casks, 55 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Niger, sailed on the 16th August:

Various, 100 packages sundries

For HULL, by the S.S. Lorenza, sailed on the 17th August:

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 521 tons cotton seed

Anglo-Egypt. Bank Ltd, 517 " "

J. Goss & Son, 1,150 " "

Barker & Co., 360 " "

J. Aboonabanab, 573 " "

Behrend & Co., 854 bags sugar

D. G. Grambani, 1 case cigarettes

R. O. Lindemann, 290 bales cotton

J. Planta & Co., 100 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 50 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 100 " "

G. Franger & Co., 50 " "

Mohr & Fendler, 175 " "

765 bales cotton

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Portugal, sailed on the 17th August:

Sté Le Khédive, 24 cases cigarettes

Salt & Soda, 50 casks oil

Zayan, 110 packages old copper

P. L. Rolin, 54 packages old copper

Bonded Stores, 10 packages manufactures

Alby, 10 packages brush-making

Sucreries, 180 cases sugar

Stionon, 62 bales empty bags

Ayoub, 48 bales skins

Badessa, 16 bales wool

Sednaoui, 5 bales skins

Salt & Soda, 567 bags oil cake

Various, 105 packages sundries

Mohr & Fendler, 128 bales cotton

W. Getty & Co., 61 " "

J. Planta & Co., 31 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 45 " "

R. O. Lindemann, 50 " "

Pee! & Co., 31 " "

G. Franger & Co., 15 " "

361 bales cotton

FOR HAVRE

Bonded Stores, 6 bags gum

Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 10 bales gum

Antonello, 1 case cigarettes

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 25 bales cotton

G. Franger & Co., 35 " "

60 bales cotton

FOR BARCELONA

G. Franger & Co., 25 bales cotton

R. O. Lindemann, 60 " "

85 bales cotton

FOR DUNKIRK

Fritz, 25 bales cotton

G. Franger & Co., 30 " "

55 bales cotton

FOR VARIOUS PORTS

Raimond, 20 empty casks (Algiers)

Chafahak, 4 cases books

" 2 cases books (Tunis)

Sarthard, 10 casks cognac (London)

D. Faro, 11 empty casks (Cette)

Various, 4 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE by the S.S. Magda, sailed on the 18th August:

Various, 2,365 bags rice, 30 bales empty bags, 10 bales skins, 8 cases beer

For CONSTANTINOPLE and ODESSA, by the S.S. Korniloff, sailed on the 18th August:

Various, 31 empty casks

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Administration has the honour to inform the Public that tenders will be received up to the 31st August 1906 for the supply of Best Refined Russian Petroleum in bulk and in tins, in such quantities as may be required by the Administration, for a period of twelve months from the date of acceptance of offer, in accordance with the conditions of contract which may be seen at the Administration's Stores at Boulac (Oisro) and Gabbari (Alexandria).

Tenders must attach to their offer a receipt for the payment of the sum of L.E. 50 (Fifty Pounds Egyptian), amount of provisional deposit required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a stamped paper of 30 millièmes and be addressed by registered post to

General Manager
Egyptian State Railways,
Cairo,

and in double envelopes, the inner bearing the following inscription:

"Tender for 'Best Russian Petroleum.'
The Administration is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to itself the right of dividing the contract."

Cairo, August 20. 28378-2-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 30 Septembre prochain à midi des offres pour la fourniture de 3500 tonnes métriques de ciment artificiel dit de Portland à prise lente, à livrer en 1907 selon les conditions dont on peut obtenir copie aux Magasins de Boulac (Caire) et de Gabbari (Alexandrie) contre paiement de 200 m/m (deux cents millièmes).

Tout soumissionnaire devra annexer à son offre un certificat de versement du dépôt provisoire de L.E. 100 (Cent Livres Egyptiennes) exigé.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 80 millièmes. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à:

Monsieur le Directeur Général,
Chemins de Fer de l'Etat,
Le Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription suivante:

"Offre pour 'Ciment'."

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées; elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 20 Août 1906. 28379-2-1

General Post Office.

A Post Office for all the branches of the postal service—groups, specie packets, excepted—will be opened at Gabbari on 1st September next.

Alexandria, August 21. 28384-1

Direction Generale des Postes

Un bureau de poste succursale admis à toutes les branches du service (excepté les groupes de numéraires) sera ouvert à Gabbari, (faubourg d'Alexandrie), à partir du 1^{er} Septembre prochain.

Alexandrie, le 21 Août 1906. 28385-1

Notice.

Required for the Sudan Government a Clerk for the Marine Biologist.

The applicant must be acquainted with English, Arabic and accounts. He must be willing to live on the Red Sea Coast of the Sudan and his duties involve his spending a portion of his time in boats. Salary L.E. 12½ per mensem.

Applications to be addressed to:
The Sudan Agent,
War Office,
Cairo.

28386-3A-1

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.

SALE OF LAND AT DELINGAT.

OFFERS are invited for purchase of two blocks of building land adjoining town and railway at Delingat measuring 17,770 and 6,308 square metres.

Plan and further particulars can be obtained on application to Company's Offices at Dammanhour, Cairo, Alexandria, Tanta or Zagazig.

(Signed, A. ADAMS,
Agent and General Manager.

28381-2

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 21st August, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices.
London	19	41
Liverpool	17	45
Manchester	24	—
Glasgow	15	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	38

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

The following is Messrs. Collinge Brothers' New York cable:—Weekly Bureau Crop account generally favourable, Carolina somewhat less favourable.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août talaris 19 1/2 à —; plus bas pour août 19 3/4 à —.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 70 1/4 à —; plus bas pour août 69 3/4 à —.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)
Cotons.—Il y a eu un peu calme à la fin de la séance et l'août a clôturé calme.
La nouvelle récolte a été aussi calme à la dernière heure mais reste quand même soutenue.
Graines de coton.—L'août a faibli mais les 3 mois sont au fond soutenus.
Affaires toutefois modérées.
Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 21 août 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 1/8	Livraison Août
" 16 15/16	" Novembre
" 16 3/4	" Janvier
" 16 7/8	" Mars
Marché quiet	
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. —.	

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 19 15/16	Livraison Août
" 16 27/32	" Novembre
" 16 21/32	" Janvier
" 16 25/32	" Mars
Marché quiet	

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

22 août 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 21 août: Inactif.

SEURURES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Inactif.

Les arrivages de ce jour, cotons: Inactif.

378 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 156.

Graines de coton.—Manquant

Disponible

Ticket

Rien

Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 130 à 135

Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68

Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Exportation du 21 août

Coton Bal. 468

Gr. de cot. Ard. 2327

Fèves

Exportations probables de la semaine

Coton Bal. 5,000

Graines de coton Ard. 15,000

Fèves

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour:

COTON

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Garbiche

Kafr-Zayat

Tantah

De P.T. — à —

27 1/2 à 39 1/2

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Afr. P.T. — à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte. — — — —

Blé Saïd. — — — —

EGYPTIAN UNREST.

THE AGITATION AGAINST BRITISH RULE.

ISLAM INTRIGUE.

RESENTMENT OF BRITISH ALOOFNESS

Dr. Nimr, one of the proprietors of "Al Mokattam," who is at present in England, has been giving his impressions on the situation in Egypt to a representative of the "Daily Chronicle."

"The Egyptians," he said, "have no real political grievances. They know that the present régime is by far the best they have had for many centuries back. They never felt as free and as safe from the effects of abuse of power as they do now. The reforms that have been carried out by the British in Egypt have given them the prosperity they are enjoying at the present time. Yet you still hear of discontent in Egypt, and the educated classes, who, one would think, would appreciate the benefits and advantages of the present régime more than the rest, are the discontented. This discontent is held out to the world by the Opposition in Egypt as the outcome of political grievances. But after having heard hundreds of all classes of educated Egyptians, and gone deeper than would appear on the surface, I feel convinced that with most of them the root of this discontent is not political."

British Aloofness.

"Then what is the cause?"

"It is social. The English are the ruling nation, and the best Egyptian natives, highly educated by school and travel, naturally wish to associate with them. They find the French and other European residents fairly sociable; they drive out with them, they meet them in cafés and in social life. But the English people mix mostly with one another. They think, perhaps, it is easier to rule in that way—though the representative of England in Egypt, and some of the highest English officials in the Egyptian Government, do not rule in that way. And so it is up to a point—up to the point where sympathy begins. But the educated Egyptian needs to know more of you, to have more sympathy with you, to feel that neither the French nor other Europeans hold him on a higher level than you do, before he will overcome his prejudice against you, as a nation alien in race, creed, language, and habits, and express his admiration for your rule and his content with the good work you are doing for him."

"The case with the masses, especially the fellahs, who form the bulk of the Egyptian population, is different, however. These have been quite contented until lately, and will, I am sure, continue to be so if the Pan-Islamic agitation will not kindle the religious feeling in them."

Pan-Islamic Agitation.

"Yes; Pan-Islam is a very serious movement. During the last year it has been fanned and fomented from Constantinople, and the Sultan's entourage and his agents in Egypt have given it every encouragement. Its advocates have spread it into every part of Egypt, and many of the prominent amongst them do not hesitate to interpret some of their sacred texts in a sense contrary to what is adopted by Moslem scholars in order to impress on the illiterate masses the idea that it is their duty to support even an unjust Moslem Government against a just non-Moslem one."

"Has Pan-Islam gained a strong hold?"

"A hold increasingly strong every day. You see, its champions mix with people in their cafés and houses. Then it has a powerful Press, patronised to some extent by Turkey—Mukhtar Pasha would be able to tell you more accurately to what extent. This Press penetrates into every part of the country, and is read aloud by those who can read to those who cannot."

"You have no idea how closely events are followed by Egyptians. A question or a speech in the House of Commons on Egypt is reproduced in every paper with comments. A remark by any Member whose remarks are hardly noticed here is put there on a level with a remark by the Prime Minister. Then they say, 'If this is what even the English really think, then what is the use of 'El Mokattam' or other papers defending them? They condemn themselves.'"

Turkish Rule.

"You must try and explain to them our free Parliamentary system."

"I do, and so do some others, too—but it is very difficult. Most of the Egyptians know of nothing like it. Then they follow events in Turkey very closely, and they have known all

about the European action in Macedonia, and have resented it in much the same way as the Irish, say, resented the Pope being deprived of his papal States. It is not a question of good government. They do not pretend that Turkey governs well—they know better. It is a question of faith."

"The Sultan is making a last desperate effort, and he is using his position as Caliph to help him. I believe that even India is feeling the movement, and that it is beginning in Tunis. How much more must we feel it—with Turkey on our borders!"

"Lord Cromer is rigidly opposed to interference with the Press. Are not the Egyptians grateful to him for that freedom?"

"They make full use of it, but some are grateful while others do not believe in it, and are rather inclined to regard such concessions as forms of weakness. I admire Lord Cromer for his great liberalism; but I sometimes doubt whether it is wise to stand by and do nothing against those daily incentives to rebellion which have used the freedom of the Press to gag the public and thus made that freedom defeat its own end. If you checked the writers you might not have to hang and flog their dupes, nor to increase, every now and then, the charge of expenditure of the British Army of Occupation in the Egyptian Budget. The Denishwai executions were terrible; but they have had their effect, and we hope that they will bring the dupes of Pan-Islamic agitators to their senses."

"Public executions and floggings are hateful to us, and we should like to have none in our Empire."

Not Too Fast.

"Quite right—but if you want to make us enjoy the full benefits of your humane reforms, you must not go too fast. Egypt has been accustomed to be ruled by the whip and the galleys for centuries, and you cannot cure her all at once. You have abolished the whip, or 'kurbash' entirely in Egypt, even in the prisons. You have made the prisons so comfortable that I have myself heard some Egyptians name criminals who preferred them to their wretched homes. You have endorsed the introduction of the most complex system of European justice—the Code Napoléon—into the native courts. What is the result? Crime is steadily increasing in Egypt under your rule, and it is the opinion of many competent men that this increase is partly due to the too early introduction of those reforms. I am constantly asked by sensible men to warn the public against the abuse of such privileges for fear that their abuse would lead one day to their withdrawal."

"The complaint is made that we do not give Egypt sufficient self-government. Would it be possible to increase that now?"

"You have already the Egyptian Legislative Council, consisting of about half of appointed members and half of representatives elected by the provincial councils, which are themselves directly elected by the people. That council has only advisory powers; but your Government pays increasing attention to its decisions, and I see no reason why it should not gradually and tentatively delegate to it certain powers. But remember the different other institutions in which the Egyptians are trained in self-government."

"Then the clever young Egyptian has a career?"

"He has a career; he can rise to the highest posts in his Government. But the higher he rises, the more he feels the effect of the control of the British official. This control is also a cause of discontent with many Egyptians, who were, and who still are, in the service of the Egyptian Government."

SAYERS'

Celebrated Cognac Brandies
all guaranteed "Pure Grape"

AGENTS REQUIRED.

Apply to

Geo. Sayer & Co.

Cognac, (France.)

London Prize Medal 1862.

Highest Reward, Lower Canada, 1865.

Hors Concours, Chicago, 1893.

27452-3, 307

DENISHWAI EXECUTIONS.

M. P. AND THE EFFECT OF BRITISH CRITICISM.

WHITE BOOK OR EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Mr. John M. Robertson, M.P., has sent the following letter to the Editor of the "Tribune":

Sir,—The public importance of the issues raised in the House of Commons on Saturday in connexion with the Denishwai trials is so great as to move me to ask the hospitality of your columns for a statement of the case as I see it. To my thinking, there is a serious confusion in the presentation of it by Sir Edward Grey, for which his prestige is likely to secure general acceptance. Some little disentanglement of statements is necessary before a just conclusion can be reached.

1. In his speech of Saturday Sir Edward Grey explained that when a month ago he asked the House to pass no opinion upon the Denishwai trials he had desired solely that members should abstain from judging the action of the Special Tribunal until they had details before them. As a matter of fact, the papers in question contain much less information than was in the hands of some members a month ago. Those who then sought to take action—among them Mr. Dillon—had before them the lengthy semi-official reports and official statements published in the "Egyptian Gazette"—a far fuller presentation of the facts than that given in the recently issued White Paper. That compilation gives no summary or analysis of the evidence led at the trial. Yet the despatch of Mr. Findlay, against my censure of which Sir E. Grey protested on Saturday, denounced the interference of members who spoke a month ago on a knowledge of the reports of the trial published by the strongly pro-official "Gazette." That is to say, a comparatively full knowledge of the facts of the trial was no fit ground for a discussion in the House; whereas a very narrow knowledge, derived not from reports, but from ex parte official despatches, is a wholly proper basis for such a discussion.

2. It is thus doubly difficult to understand the grounds on which the Foreign Secretary a month ago asked the House to "keep silence." The stress of his appeal at that time was laid on the fact that there was a "fanatical movement" in Egypt, which rendered it extremely dangerous for the House to seem to intervene in any way between the Egyptian people and the British control. He certainly did not ask us merely to wait till we knew all the facts. We have not the transcript of the evidence yet. No appeal, however, was made on Saturday to postpone discussion till that transcript is forthcoming. As the Foreign Secretary now explains his appeal of a month ago, it amounted to this: "You ought not to discuss the action of the Special Tribunal until you see the official despatches, because there is a dangerous fanatical movement in Egypt." Why the "because"? The officials are entitled to a fair hearing whether there is fanaticism in Egypt or not. The "because" was either a pure irrelevance or an attempt to induce the House to drop the subject altogether.

3. On Saturday, however, Sir Edward Grey explicitly withdrew his statement as to "fanaticism," there being absolutely no evidence offered in the despatches to connect the Denishwai affair with any political movement, though Mr. Findlay, in the despatch which admitted that there was no such connexion, proceeded to affirm that the affair was the result of the action of unscrupulous agitators during the past year. The official reasoning here, as elsewhere, is beyond my grasp.

4. I now come to the point at which my own humble personality is implicated. On Saturday the Foreign Secretary censured me on the two pretexts that it is unjust to "assume beforehand" that officials in such a matter are guilty; and that if their despatches are to be criticized as I criticized Mr. Findlay's, it will be "impossible" to carry on the British Empire. Now, on Sir Edward's own showing, no such unwarranted assumption had been made. Before speaking I had read all the official papers which he thought necessary for a discussion in the House; and I had further read all the reports in the pro-official "Gazette." I expressly founded my comments on the papers he himself had published. His charge against me thus incurs more blame than it conveys. In the second place, my criticism of Mr. Findlay's despatches was the sole species of censure that, on Sir Edward's own showing, the case admitted of. For, to my astonishment, after withdrawing his former statement as to "fanaticism," he in effect cancelled his own assertion that he had merely asked the House to wait for the facts before

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A Multitude of Such Letters Are Received Every Year.

A TYPICAL LETTER.

Mrs. Carry Peduzzi, Linstad, N. Dak., writes:

"I take pleasure in telling you that through your wonderful medicine I am entirely cured of catarrh of the stomach and pelvic organs."

"I was so rundown on account of my illness that I could no longer attend to my housework. I could not eat or sleep and had terrible pain in my back. I took Peruna and in five months I was well. I have not felt so well for a long time."

"I wish everyone who is sick would take Peruna and thus recover their health."

"I have Peruna in the house continually. I thank you for all that you have done for me."

A Medicine of Merit.

Miss Katie A. Washer, 1706 Prentice street, Louisville, Ky., writes:

"As my experience has been so favorable from the use of Peruna, I unhesitatingly state that I believe that it is a medicine of unquestioned merit for all the ills that we women suffer from."

"I find that it strengthens and infuses new life into the system, and whenever I feel rundown or over-tired, a few doses of Peruna will strengthen me again."

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Mrs. Florence Aitkens, 1104 Front St., Toledo, Ohio, writes:

"Peruna cured me of catarrh of the uterus. I took about four bottles when I noticed an improvement and five bottles cured me."

"I do not know what I would have been like to-day had I not obtained Peruna, for I was in a terrible state."

"I had pains all over and was cross and irritable. I was losing hope of ever being well again."

"I am to-day a well woman after suffering for nine months. I cannot tell you how happy I feel, but you will know."

"Peruna is the best medicine on earth. My husband is now taking it and I will always keep Peruna in my house."

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E. DEL MAR,

Alexandria, Egypt.

passing any opinion. When at length he touched on the central issue—that of the justice or injustice of the sentences passed at the Denishwai trial—he simply put the question once for all aside by declaring that such a case cannot be retried in the House of Commons after being tried in Egypt. This being so, the whole of the appeal made by him to the House a month ago was devoid of significance. First the pretext of fanaticism disappears; then it is revealed that no amount of information can, in the Foreign Secretary's opinion, give the House any status for commenting on the matter. All we could do, then, was to discuss the official despatches justifying the sentences.

5. It was in one of these despatches that Mr. Findlay spoke of the "deplorable effects" in Egypt of the comments made in the House of Commons on the executions. The fact was that the sentences and executions had themselves had a deplorable effect, and the attack by Mr. Findlay on the members who displeased him was, in my opinion, an exhibition of a most dangerous lack of judgment. The same official it was who gravely declared that he had been "informed" that any English jury would have found the first six prisoners guilty of murder. Error of judgment could hardly go further. No English jury could, possibly, have found any of the prisoners guilty of murder. The official despatches themselves make it absolutely certain that there was no murder. Sir Edward Grey does not now attempt to assert that there was. And it is on the score of my denunciation of the unwisdom and incompetence thus exhibited, and of the attack by the same official upon members of Parliament, that the Foreign Secretary declares that the British Empire cannot go on if such reports are indulged in.

6. The Foreign Secretary intimated that Mr. Findlay's attack on the members who spoke a month ago was "not meant to be provocative." I suppose it would be equally accurate to say that it was "not meant to be foolish." For the rest, the Foreign Secretary decides that it was the "duty" of Mr. Findlay, to say what he thought on the subject. It did not occur to the hon. baronet that it might be the duty of a member of the House of Commons to say what he thought of the official exhibition, of the despatches, of the atrocity of the sentences, of the dangers to peace and civilization arising from the whole course taken.

Your readers will now see how the case stands. When, at the instance of the British control, the Special Tribunal in Egypt is, after a long interval, set at work to secure a sensational vengeance, and passes a sentence which scandalizes all Europe as well as native Egypt, the House of Commons is to have no voice in



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Women who are in doubt as to their ailments should write to Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, who will give their letters prompt attention, without charge.

Miss Anna McGinn, 161 Plain street, Providence, R. I., writes:

"I wish to let you know of the good your medicine has done for me."

"I had what the doctors called heart trouble, I had been doctoring for a year before I tried your Peruna."

"I got a bottle of your Peruna and after a week's use of it I began to feel better. I could not eat, sleep, or work, but I have at last found that the medicine that will cure me is Peruna."

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

RAMLEH v. ALEXANDRIA.

Played on the A.C.C. ground yesterday. The teams represented Ramleh and Alexandria, and the latter won easily. Dawson's innings contained 12 fours and 3 sixes. Scores:—

RAMLEH.		
Mr. W. E. Peel, c. Dealtry, b. Cheesman	35	
" J. C. McLaren, c. Dawson, b. Harrison	17	
" J. C. Gooding, b. Harrison	0	
" G. L. Bailey, b. Dawson	0	
" W. Hanley, b. Dawson	3	
" W. Lucas, b. Cheesman	10	
" Farnell, not out	1	
" A. Baber, c. and b. Dawson	7	
" D. Angel, c. Blythman, b. Dawson	2	
Extras, Byes 2, L. Byes 2, Wides 1	5	
Total	80	

Fall of the wickets.
1 for 38, 2 for 18, 3 for 43, 4 for 57, 5 for 65, 6 for 70, 7 for 76, 8 for 80.
Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Harrison	6	0	35	2
Dawson	10	4	22	4
Cheesman	4	0	18	2

ALEXANDRIA.

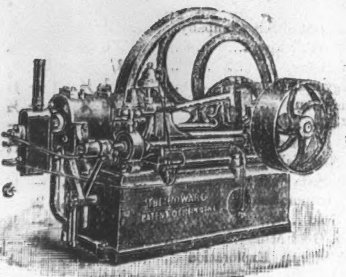
Mr. G. N. Cheesman, run out	2
" M. Blythman, c. Hanley, b. Lucas	22
" K. Macaulay, b. Peel	9
" P. Harrison, c. Bailey, b. Lucas	45
" G. C. Foster, b. Farnell	31
" C.M.E. Dealtry, c. Gooding, b. Bailey	15
" S. J. Dawson, not out	92
" P. Cornish, b. Hanley	1
" Marshall, c. McLaren, b. Bailey	2
" H. Sedgwick, c. Angel, b. Bailey	1
Extras, Byes 16, L. Byes 1	17
Total	237

Fall of the wickets.
1 for 2, 2 for 18, 3 for 78, 4 for 85, 5 for 126, 6 for 157, 7 for 176, 8 for 220, 9 for 237.
Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peel	1	2	16	1
McLaren	10	1	54	0
Bailey	10	0	65	3
Lucas	11	1	55	2
Farnell	4	1	9	1
Gooding	2	0	6	0
Hanley	2	0	15	1

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NOLIS

MULL			
Céréales	Shgs.	1/9 à	—
Tourteaux	"	6/	—
Graines de coton	"	7/6	—
Oignons	"	—	—

LONDRES

Céréales	Shgs.	1/9 à	—
Tourteaux	"	6/6	—
Graines de coton	"	8/	—
Oignons	"	—	—

PORTS DIRECTS

Graines de coton	Shgs.	9/	à 9/6
Céréales	"	2/	à 2/3

LIVERPOOL

Coton	Shgs.	11/	à —
Céréales	"	1/3	—
Tourteaux	"	6/6	—
Graines de coton	"	6/6	—
Oignons	"	—	—

CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)

Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	Fr.	10 à	—
" (Nantes)	"	10	—
Fèves	"	11	—
Oignons	"	—	—

MARSEILLE

Fèves	Fr.	7 à 8	—
Graines de coton	"	7	—

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,			
Gènes Marseille	Fr.	2	—
Barcelone	"	2.35	—
Le Havre	"	3	—
Dunkerque	"	2.50 à 22.50	—
Anvers	"	2	—
Hamburg	Fr.	20	—
St. Petersburg	"	25	—
New-York	"	25	—
Bombay	"	30	—

Alexandrie, le 16 août 1906.

RESUME

SITUATION COTONNIERE

AMERICAIN :		1906	1905
Recettes aux ports	Semaine	30,000	51,000
Recettes du 1er Septembre		7,842,000	10,146,000
Export. Angleterre	Semaine	10,000	44,000
Export. Angleterre du 1 Sept.		2,861,000	4,057,000
Export. Continent	Semaine	20,000	31,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.		3,616,000	4,546,000
Pris par la filature	Etats-Unis	4,614,000	4,630,000
Stock ports		190,000	338,000
Insight semaine		57,000	73,000
Insight du 1er Septembre		11,009,000	13,431,000
Con. Mondiale Amér.	Semaine	150,000	107,000
Con. Mon. Amér. du 1er Sept.		11,665,000	12,281,000
Visible supply américaine		950,000	1,632,000
Visible supply général		1,252,000	1,986,000

LIVERPOOL :		1906	1905
Ventes Semaine		32,000	25,000
Forwarded		45,000	48,000
Importation		20,000	51,000
Exportation		4,000	4,000
Stock		460,000	730,000
Flottant		30,000	108,000

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

CARDIFF		Shgs.	Shgs.
Best quality	24/6	à	25/
NEWPORT		24/	à 24/6
Best quality	19/6	à	—
NEWCASTLE		19/6	à —
Bothal	19/	à	—
Cowpen	19/	à	—
Hastings	19/	à	—
West Hartley Main	19/	à	—
Merry's	19/	à	—
Bairds	19/	à	—
Dunlops	19/	à	—
Best Hamilton Hill	19/	à	—
Micklefield	19/	à	—
LIVERPOOL		19/	à —
Best Lancashire	25/	à	—
Anchor	25/	à	—
Crown	25/	à	—
Star	25/	à	—
Arrw	25/	à	—
Swansea Graigola	25/	à	—
Swansea Atlantic	25/	à	—
NEWCASTLE		40/	à —
Foundry Coke	31/	à	—
Gas Coke	31/	à	—

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats
(Obligatoire entre agences absentes)
du Jeudi 31 juillet 1906, à 11h.15 a.m.
Coton F.G.F.Br.

	Receivable	Livrant
Novembre	Tal. 17 17/32	à 17 9/16
Janvier	" 17 5/16	" 17 11/32
Mars	" 17 1/2	" 17 17/32
Août	" 20 23/32	" 20 3/4

Graines de coton

Novembre-Décembre	P.T. 64 10/40	à 64 15/40
Août	" 69 10/40	" 69 15/40

SUCRES

Visite Supply		1906	1905
Angleterre	T.	162,600	143,700
France	"	543,650	433,300
Allemagne	"	672,030	430,000
Hambourg	"	116,550	131,050
Autriche	"	282,000	131,410
Hollande	"	37,700	8,600
Belgique	"	127,300	56,990
Total	T.	2,420,710	2,051,160

Contre Tonnes	2,194,390	pour 1904
"	2,549,690	" 1903
"	2,626,120	" 1902

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY

RECETTES

du dimanche 12 août au samedi 18 août 1906			
Billets Abonnements	et divers	Totaux	
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	1324	271	1595
" dernière	1105	7	219
Augmentation	219	52	264
Diminution	—	7	—

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 18 août 1906

Billets Abonnements		et divers	Totaux
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	41735	3646	8950
" dernière	33575	3276	6667
Augmentation	8160	370	2283
Diminution	—	—	10813

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 12 août au samedi 18 août 1906

Billets Abonnements		et divers	Totaux
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	1726	251	1977
" dernière	1450	264	1714
Augmentation	276	13	263
Diminution	—	—	—

du 1er janvier au samedi 18 août 1906

Billets Abonnements		et divers	Totaux
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	44870	5032	49902
" dernière	37532	4736	42268
Augmentation	7338	296	7634

Egyptian Mining Market.

NAME OF COMPANY	Making up Prices August 1	Latest Prices August 10
Central Egypt Exploration	1/8	1/8
Corporation of Western Egypt	1/8	1/8
Egyptian Mines Explor. Syndicate	1/8	1/8
Egyptian Options	1/8	1/8
Egyptian and Sudan Mining Synd.	1/8	1/8
Egyptian Trust and Investment	1/8	1/8
Nile Valley Block E.	1/8	1/8
Nile Valley (New)	1/8	1/8
North Nile Valley	1/8	1/8
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Syndicate	1/8	1/8
Sudan Exploration (10s. Shares)	1/8	1/8
Sudan Mines	1/8	1/8
Um Rus God Mines	1/8	1/8
United African Exploration	1/8	1/8

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